

改进 Douglas 分裂方法求解反应扩散方程的全离散误差分析^①

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摘要: ARRARÁS A 等人提出的数值求解反应扩散方程的二阶改进 Douglas 分裂方法只对线性反应扩散方程进行了时间半离散误差分析. 以此为基础, 该文对非线性反应扩散方程进行了全离散误差分析.

关键词: 改进 Douglas 分裂方法; 非线性反应扩散方程; 收敛性分析

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Fully Discrete Error Analysis of Modified Douglas Splitting Method for Solving Reaction-Diffusion Equations

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Abstract: The second-order modified Douglas splitting method for solving reaction-diffusion equations proposed by ARRARÁS A et al. only studied the time semi-discrete error estimate for linear problems. Based on this, the error estimate of the scheme for solving nonlinear reaction-diffusion equations is established in the fully discrete sense in this paper.

Key words: modified Douglas splitting method; nonlinear reaction diffusion equation; convergence analysis

反应扩散方程的应用非常广泛, 比如斑图动力学^[1]、图灵结构^[2]、非线性波^[3]、孤子或螺旋波^[4]、时空混沌^[5]. 然而, 由于这类系统存在刚性项和非线性项的耦合, 所以想要有效和精确地模拟这些系统是十分困难的. 到目前为止, 关于反应扩散方程数值解法的研究已经有了很多^[6-18], 例如: 隐显式方法^[6]、隐显式 Runge-Kutta 方法^[7]、线性隐式 Runge-Kutta 方法^[8]、指数时间差分法^[9]、混合 Runge-Kutta 方法^[10]、指数积分法^[11]等.

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本文主要利用改进 Douglas 分裂方法^[12]求解反应扩散方程, 该方法具有良好的稳定性且计算速度很快. 但在该文献中, 作者只对线性反应扩散方程进行了时间半离散误差分析得到了二阶收敛的结论. 对于非线性反应扩散方程的全离散误差分析在文献中尚未提到. 本文的主要目的是对非线性反应扩散方程进行全离散误差分析.

本文的结构安排如下: 第一节主要介绍二维非线性反应扩散方程空间、时间离散方法; 第二节给出了所构造的数值格式的全离散误差分析; 第三节给出了几个空间二维及三维的数值算例; 最后在第四节给出简短的总结.

1 离散方法

1.1 空间离散

我们考虑配备齐次 Dirichlet 边界条件或齐次 Neumann 边界条件下的二维非线性反应扩散方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a \Delta u + f(x, y, t, u), & (x, y) \in \Omega, t \in [t_0, T] \\ u(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), & (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$, $\Omega = [a, b] \times [a, b]$.

对方程(1)进行空间离散, 令 N 为正整数, 取空间步长 $h = \frac{b-a}{N+1}$, 令 $x_i = x_0 + ih$, $y_i = y_0 + ih$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$. 利用二阶中心差分法在 (x_j, y_k) 处对空间进行二阶导数离散得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u(x_j, y_k, t)}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{u(x_{j-1}, y_k, t) - 2u(x_j, y_k, t) + u(x_{j+1}, y_k, t)}{h^2} + O(h^2) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u(x_j, y_k, t)}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{u(x_j, y_{k-1}, t) - 2u(x_j, y_k, t) + u(x_j, y_{k+1}, t)}{h^2} + O(h^2) \end{aligned}$$

从而得到半离散系统

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_{j,k}(t)}{\partial t} &= \frac{u_{j-1,k}(t) - 2u_{j,k}(t) + u_{j+1,k}(t)}{h^2} + \frac{u_{j,k-1}(t) - 2u_{j,k}(t) + u_{j,k+1}(t)}{h^2} + \\ &\quad f_{j,k}(t, u_{j,k}(t)), \quad 1 \leq j, k \leq N \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中: $u_{j,k}(t)$ 为 $u(x_j, y_k, t)$ 的近似解, $f_{j,k}(t, u_{j,k}(t)) := f(x_j, y_k, t, u_{j,k}(t))$. 结合齐次 Dirichlet 边界条件, 半离散化系统(2)可改写成矩阵形式

$$\mathbf{U}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{U}) \quad (3)$$

其中: $\mathbf{A} = -\frac{\alpha}{h^2}(\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{K} + \mathbf{K} \otimes \mathbf{I})$, $\mathbf{I}$ 是单位矩阵, $\otimes$ 表示 Kronecker 积, 且

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = [u_{1,1}(t), \dots, u_{N,1}(t), u_{1,2}(t), \dots, u_{N,2}(t), \dots, u_{1,N}(t), \dots, u_{N,N}(t)]^T$$

$$\mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{U}) = [f_{1,1}(t, u_{1,1}(t)), \dots, f_{N,1}(t, u_{N,1}(t)), \dots, f_{1,N}(t, u_{1,N}(t)), \dots, f_{N,N}(t, u_{N,N}(t))]^T$$

若为齐次 Neumann 边界条件时,

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.2 时间离散

在进行时间离散时, 利用改进 Douglas 分裂方法^[12] 求解半离散系统(3), 将其改写为

$$\mathbf{U}' = \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{U})$$

其中: $\mathbf{A}_1 = -\frac{\alpha}{h^2} \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{K}$, $\mathbf{A}_2 = -\frac{\alpha}{h^2} \mathbf{K} \otimes \mathbf{I}$. 于是得到全离散 Modified Douglas Splitting 格式

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{n+1} = \mathbf{U}_n + \tau [\mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{U}_n + \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{U}_n + \mathbf{F}(t_n, \mathbf{U}_n)] \\ \mathbf{Z}_0 = \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{n+1} + \frac{\tau}{2} [\mathbf{F}(t_{n+1}, \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{n+1}) - \mathbf{F}(t_n, \mathbf{U}_n)] \\ \mathbf{Z}_1 = \mathbf{Z}_0 + \frac{\tau}{2} (\mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{Z}_1 - \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{U}_n) \\ \mathbf{Z}_2 = \mathbf{Z}_1 + \frac{\tau}{2} (\mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{Z}_2 - \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{U}_n) \\ \mathbf{U}_{n+1} = \mathbf{Z}_2 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

注意在 Modified Douglas Splitting 格式的每一个时间步长下, 我们只需求解一些系数矩阵为 $\mathbf{I} \otimes (\mathbf{I} + \frac{\alpha\tau}{2h^2} \mathbf{K})$ 或 $(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\alpha\tau}{2h^2} \mathbf{K}) \otimes \mathbf{I}$ 的线性方程组, 而由 Kronecker 积的性质, 可以转化为求解系数矩阵为三对角矩阵 $\mathbf{I} + \frac{\alpha\tau}{2h^2} \mathbf{K}$ 的多右端项线性方程组.

2 收敛性分析

由半离散系统(3) 进行分析得方程(1) 的精确解格式

$$\tilde{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{A} \tilde{\mathbf{U}} + \mathbf{F}(t, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}) + \mathbf{R}_h \quad (5)$$

其中: $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t) = [u_{1,1}(t), \cdots, u_{N,1}(t), u_{1,2}(t), \cdots, u_{N,2}(t), \cdots, u_{1,N}(t), \cdots, u_{N,N}(t)]^T$, $\|\mathbf{R}_h\| \leq c_1 h^2$. c_1 为正常数, 本文中所采用的范数 $\|\cdot\|$ 均考虑 2-范数. 利用常数变易公式可得

$$\tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1}) = e^{\tau \mathbf{A}} \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} e^{(t_{n+1}-s)\mathbf{A}} (\mathbf{F}(s, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(s)) + \mathbf{R}_h) ds \quad (6)$$

其中, $e^{\tau \mathbf{A}}$ 是矩阵指数. 令 $s = t_n + v$, 利用中点公式, 则等式(6) 可化为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1}) &= e^{\tau \mathbf{A}} \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}} \mathbf{F}\left(t_n + \frac{\tau}{2}, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}\left(t_n + \frac{\tau}{2}\right)\right) + \tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}} \mathbf{R}_h + O(\tau^3) = \\ &= e^{\tau \mathbf{A}} \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}} \frac{\mathbf{F}(t_n, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)) + \mathbf{F}(t_n + \tau, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n + \tau))}{2} + \\ &= \tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}} \mathbf{R}_h + O(\tau^3) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

因为 $\mathbf{A} = -\frac{\alpha}{h^2} (\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{K} + \mathbf{K} \otimes \mathbf{I}) = \mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{A}_2$, 而 $\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}_2$ 可交换, 即 $\mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{A}_2 = \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{A}_1$. 同时, 由 Kronecker 积的性质, 有 $e^{\mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{A}_2} = e^{\mathbf{A}_1} e^{\mathbf{A}_2} = e^{\mathbf{A}_2} e^{\mathbf{A}_1}$. 于是展开式(7) 可得

$$\tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1}) = e^{\tau \mathbf{A}_1} e^{\tau \mathbf{A}_2} \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_1} e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_2} \frac{\mathbf{F}(t_n, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)) + \mathbf{F}(t_n + \tau, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n + \tau))}{2} + \tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}} \mathbf{R}_h + O(\tau^3)$$

由指数函数有理逼近得

$$e^{\tau \mathbf{A}} = \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A} \right) \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A} \right)^{-1} + O(\tau^3), \quad e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}} = \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A} \right)^{-1} + O(\tau^2)$$

所以可得到精确解表达为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1}) = & \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_1 \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_1 \right) \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_2 \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_2 \right) \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \\ & \tau \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_1 \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_2 \right)^{-1} \left[\frac{\mathbf{F}(t_n, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)) + \mathbf{F}(t_n + \tau, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n + \tau))}{2} \right] + \\ & \tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}} \mathbf{R}_h + O(\tau^3) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

消去式(4)中的中间变量得到数值解表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{U}_{n+1} = & \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_1 \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_1 \right) \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_2 \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_2 \right) \mathbf{U}_n + \\ & \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_1 \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}_2 \right)^{-1} [\mathbf{F}(t_n, \mathbf{U}_n) + \mathbf{F}(t_{n+1}, \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{n+1})] \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

假设 1 假设 $\mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{U})$ 满足 Lipschitz 条件, 即存在 $L > 0$, 对 $\forall \mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{N^2}, \forall t \in [t_0, T]$, 有

$$\|\mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{U}_1) - \mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{U}_2)\| \leq L \|\mathbf{U}_1 - \mathbf{U}_2\|$$

引理 1 对 $\forall \tau > 0$ 有

$$\left\| \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2} \tau \mathbf{A}_j \right) - 1 \right\| \leq 1, \quad \left\| \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2} \tau \mathbf{A}_j \right) - 1 \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \mathbf{A}_j \right) \right\| \leq 1, \quad j = 1, 2$$

证 因为 $\mathbf{A}_1$ 对称负定, 则 $\mathbf{A}_1$ 的特征值 $\mu_k < 0, k = 1, \dots, N^2$. 于是,

$$\left\| \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2} \tau \mathbf{A}_1 \right) - 1 \right\| = \rho \left(\left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2} \tau \mathbf{A}_1 \right) - 1 \right) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq N^2} \left| \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \tau \mu_k} \right| < 1$$

$$\left\| \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2} \tau \mathbf{A}_1 \right) - 1 \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \mathbf{A}_1 \right) \right\| = \rho \left(\left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2} \tau \mathbf{A}_1 \right) - 1 \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \mathbf{A}_1 \right) \right) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq N^2} \left| \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} \tau \mu_k}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \tau \mu_k} \right| < 1$$

同理可证 $\mathbf{A}_2$ 的情况.

定理 1 若假设 1 成立, 则 Modified Douglas Splitting 方法是二阶收敛的, 即

$$\|\mathbf{U}_{n+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1})\| \leq c(h^2 + \tau^2)$$

其中 c 为正常数.

证 将精确解表达式(8)与数值解表达式(9)作差后取范数, 由引理 1 和 Lipschitz 条件得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{U}_{n+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1})\| \leq & \|\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)\| + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\mathbf{F}(t_n, \mathbf{U}_n) - \mathbf{F}(t_n, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n))\| + \\ & \frac{\tau}{2} \|\mathbf{F}(t_{n+1}, \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{n+1}) - \mathbf{F}(t_{n+1}, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1}))\| + \|\tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}} \mathbf{R}_h\| + c_2 \tau^3 \leq \\ & \|\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)\| + \frac{\tau}{2} L \|\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)\| + \frac{\tau}{2} L \|\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{n+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1})\| + \\ & \|\tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{A}} \mathbf{R}_h\| + c_2 \tau^3 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中 c_2 为正常数. 由

$$\tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1}) = \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \tau \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)' + O(\tau^2), \quad \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)' = \mathbf{A}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \mathbf{A}_2 \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \mathbf{F}(t_n, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)) + \mathbf{R}_h$$

得到

$$\tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1}) = \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \tau(\mathbf{A}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \mathbf{A}_2 \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n) + \mathbf{F}(t_n, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)) + \mathbf{R}_h) + O(\tau^2)$$

因为

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{n+1} = \mathbf{U}_n + \tau(\mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{U}_n + \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{U}_n + \mathbf{F}(t_n, \mathbf{U}_n))$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{n+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1})\| &\leq \|\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)\| + \|\tau(\mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{A}_2)(\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n))\| + \\ &\quad \|\mathbf{F}(t_n, \mathbf{U}_n) - \mathbf{F}(t_n, \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n))\| + c_3 \tau^2 + c_1 \tau h^2 \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\|\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{n+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1})\| \leq \|\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)\| + \tau \omega \|\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)\| + L \|\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)\| + c_3 \tau^2 + c_1 \tau h^2 \quad (11)$$

其中: $\omega = \|\mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{A}_2\|$, c_3 为正常数. 将式(11)代入式(10)可得

$$\|\mathbf{U}_{n+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1})\| \leq \left(1 + \frac{2L + L^2 + L\omega\tau}{2}\right) \|\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)\| + \|\tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{R}_h\| + c_3 \tau^3 + c_1 \tau^2 h^2 + c_2 \tau^3$$

因为 $\mathbf{A}$ 对称负定, 故 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}^T$, 其中, $\mathbf{Q}$ 是正交矩阵, $\mathbf{D}$ 为对角矩阵且特征值小于 0. 而 $\|e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\mathbf{A}}\| \leq \|e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\mathbf{D}}\| = \max_{\lambda \in \sigma(\mathbf{D})} |e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\lambda}| < 1$, $\|\tau e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{R}_h\| \leq \tau \|e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\mathbf{A}}\| \cdot \|\mathbf{R}_h\| \leq c_1 \tau h^2$. 于是

$$\|\mathbf{U}_{n+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1})\| \leq \left(1 + \frac{2L + L^2 + L\omega\tau}{2}\tau\right) \|\mathbf{U}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_n)\| + c_1 \tau h^2 + c_3 \tau^3 + c_1 \tau^2 h^2 + c_2 \tau^3$$

记 $e_{n+1} = \|\mathbf{U}_{n+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1})\|$, 令 $\beta = \frac{2L + L^2 + L\omega\tau}{2}$, 则

$$e_{n+1} \leq (1 + \beta\tau)e_n + c_1 \tau h^2 + c_3 \tau^3 + c_1 \tau^2 h^2 + c_2 \tau^3$$

依此类推得

$$e_{n+1} \leq (1 + \beta\tau)^{n+1} e_0 + \frac{(1 + \beta\tau)^{n+1} - 1}{\beta} (c_1 h^2 + c_3 \tau^2 + c_1 \tau h^2 + c_2 \tau^2)$$

而由 $e_0 = 0$, $1 + \beta\tau \leq e^{\beta\tau}$, 则 $e_{n+1} \leq \frac{e^{\alpha\tau(n+1)} - 1}{\alpha} (c_1 h^2 + c_3 \tau^2 + c_1 \tau h^2 + c_2 \tau^2)$. 记 $\tilde{c} = \max\{c_2 + c_3, c_1 + c_1\tau\}$,

令 $c = \frac{2e^{\frac{(T-t_0)(2L+L^2+L\omega\tau)}{2}} - 2}{2L + L^2 + L\omega\tau} \tilde{c}$, 得到

$$\|\mathbf{U}_{n+1} - \tilde{\mathbf{U}}(t_{n+1})\| \leq c(h^2 + \tau^2)$$

3 数值实验

下面给出反应扩散方程的数值算例, 主要对收敛性分析进行数值验证, 实验是通过 Matlab 实现的.

算例 1 考虑二维反应扩散方程 (1), 其中, $\Omega = [0, 1]^2$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 边界条件为齐次 Dirichlet 边界条件, 以及初始条件

$$u(x, y, 0) = \sin(2\pi x) \sin(2\pi y)$$

其中, 扩散项为

$$f(x, y, t, u) = u - u^3 + e^{-t}(8\pi^2 - 2)\sin(2\pi x)\sin(2\pi y) + e^{-3t}\sin^3(2\pi x)\sin^3(2\pi y)$$

该问题的精确解为 $u(x, y, t) = e^{-t}\sin(2\pi x)\sin(2\pi y)$. 在表 1 中给出了实验结果, 其中, $h = \frac{1}{N+1}$, $\tau =$

$\frac{1}{M}$, 取 $N = 19, 39, 79, 159, 319, 639$, $M = 20, 40, 80, 160, 320, 640$ 时, 计算给定空间步长与时间步长下, 数值解与精确解的最大模误差、对应的收敛阶和计算时间, 相应的计算结果如表 1 所示.

表 1 二维反应扩散方程计算结果

$h = \tau$	最大模误差	收敛阶	计算时间 /s
$\frac{1}{20}$	7.716 0e-03	—	0.009 4
$\frac{1}{40}$	1.926 5e-03	2.001 9	0.191 5
$\frac{1}{80}$	4.821 2e-04	1.998 5	0.247 2
$\frac{1}{160}$	1.206 4e-04	1.998 7	1.472 2
$\frac{1}{320}$	3.017 9e-05	1.999 1	11.380
$\frac{1}{640}$	7.547 1e-06	1.999 6	99.680

通过表 1 的结果, 我们可以得出误差关于 h, τ 是二阶精度的, 与收敛性分析是一致的.

算例 2 考虑三维反应扩散方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + f(x, y, z, t, u)$$

其中: $\Omega = [0, 1]^3, t \in [0, 1]$. 边界条件为齐次 Dirichlet 边界条件, 以及初始条件

$$u(x, y, z, 0) = \sin(2\pi x)\sin(2\pi y)\sin(2\pi z)$$

其中, 扩散项为

$$f(x, y, z, t, u) = u - u^3 + e^{-t}(12\pi^2 - 2)\sin(2\pi x)\sin(2\pi y)\sin(2\pi z) + e^{-3t}\sin^3(2\pi x)\sin^3(2\pi y)\sin^3(2\pi z)$$

该问题的精确解为 $u(x, y, z, t) = e^{-t}\sin(2\pi x)\sin(2\pi y)\sin(2\pi z)$. 在表 2 中我们给出了实验结果, 其中,

$h = \frac{1}{N+1}, \tau = \frac{1}{M}$, 取 $N = 19, 39, 79, 159, M = 20, 40, 80, 160$ 时, 计算给定空间步长与时间步长下, 数值

解与精确解的最大模误差、对应的收敛阶和计算时间, 相应的计算结果如表 2 所示.

表 2 三维反应扩散方程计算结果

$h = \tau$	最大模误差	收敛阶	计算时间 /s
$\frac{1}{20}$	1.550 0e-02	—	0.056 6
$\frac{1}{40}$	3.400 0e-03	2.188 7	0.647 2
$\frac{1}{80}$	8.131 9e-04	2.063 9	11.268 8
$\frac{1}{160}$	1.975 6e-04	2.041 3	179.528 7

通过上表的结果, 我们可以得到三维反应扩散方程可以利用同样的方法进行求解, 得到的误差关于 h, τ 也是二阶精度的.

算例 3 考虑二维 Schnackenberg 方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -K_u(-\Delta u) + \gamma(a - u + u^2v) \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -K_v(-\Delta v) + \gamma(b - u^2v) \end{cases}$$

其中: $\Omega = [0, L]^2, t \in [0, T]$. 边界条件为齐次 Neumann 边界条件, 以及初始条件

$$u(x,y,0)=1-e^{-10\left[\left(x-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]},v(x,y,0)=e^{-10\left[\left(x-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2+2\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]}$$

该方程组没有精确解,利用该方法进行求解.取 $N=101,M=8\,000$ 时,其中, $a=0.130\,5,b=0.769\,5$, $\gamma=100,K_u=0.05,K_v=1$,当 $L=1,T=0.5,1,2,3$ 时,得到数值解 $u(x,y,t)$ 的图像如图 1 所示.

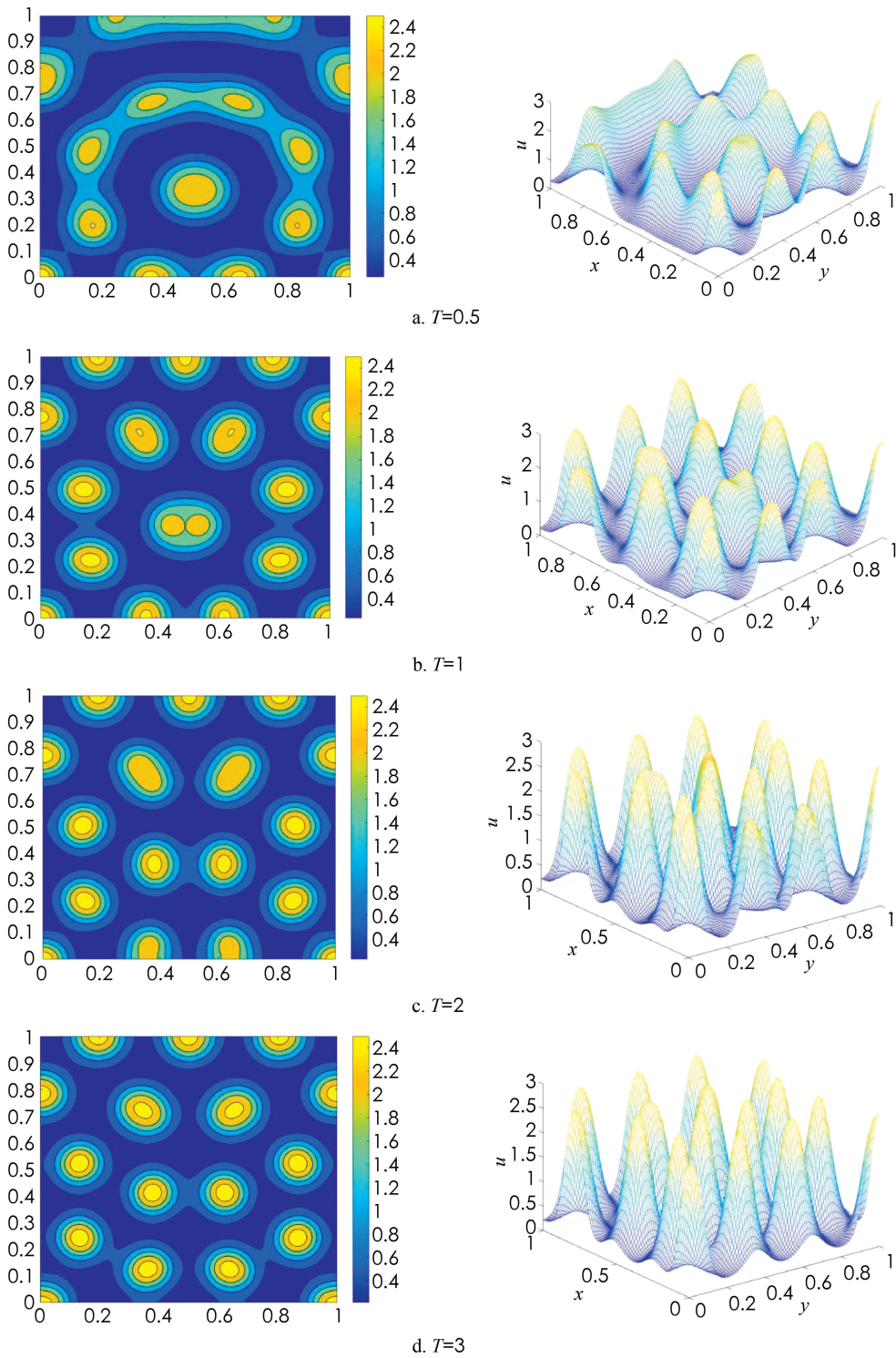


图 1 数值解

4 结论

参考文献[12]中针对反应扩散方程提出了一类二阶改进 Douglas 分裂方法,该方法具备良好的稳定性

且计算速度快的特点, 但作者仅仅给出了该方法针对线性问题的半离散误差分析. 而本文主要采用空间二阶中心差分方法对空间方向进行离散, 利用改进 Douglas 方法对时间方向进行离散得到相应的 Modified Douglas Splitting 全离散格式. 对该格式进行收敛性分析, 证明该全离散格式关于空间和时间步长是二阶收敛的结论. 最后借助相关数值实验算例进行收敛性验证.

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